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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. For Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1871. NO. 212.

FIRST EDITION.

Paris in Flames

A Terrible Day for the City.

THE TUILERIES BURNED.

OTHER PALACES DESTROYED.

The Hotel de Ville Blown Up.

Large Portions of the City in Danger

The Communists Stubbornly Resisting.

Every Inch of Ground Contested.

The Versailles Troops Steadily Gaining.

Slaughtered from Windows and Barricades.

The Louvre, Tuileries and Other Great Buildings Fired by the Insurgents—Barricades Still Holding Out—Terrible Explosion—Hotel de Ville Blown Up.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The Louvre and the Tuileries are burning. They are said to have been ignited by the Federals with petroleum.

Dombrowski is wounded and a prisoner at St. Denis.

The insurgents have fired the palaces of the Legion of Honor.

OTHER PARIS, May 24, 1 P. M.—A terrible explosion has just occurred in the center of Paris, and it is considered probable that the Hotel de Ville has been blown up by the insurgents.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 24, Morning.—The barricades in the Place Vendome and Place de la Concorde have not yet been carried, and the barricades in Belleville still hold out against the Government troops. The insurgents, however, are discouraged by the successes of the Versaillists. The losses of the latter are heavy.

Many hopes are entertained that the finishing blow will be given to the Commune to-day.

LONDON, May 24.—The Times' special from Versailles says the terminus of the Strasburg railroad was carried yesterday. Thiers is indefatigable in the direction of operations looking to supply Paris with provisions.

The *Telegraph's* special says the foreign powers have ordered their representatives in Paris not to protect the insurgents. It is said that Washburne did not act in concert with the diplomats.

Bellioray, Commune Minister, was killed yesterday.

The Victorious March Continued.

VERSAILLES, May 24, Morning.—The Government troops yesterday dislodged the Federals from the Faubourg Germain and elsewhere, and are to-day continuing their victorious march. It is thought the Federals will attempt to escape towards Belleville and Pantin. Crowds of repulsive looking men, destitute of uniforms and in rags, were taken prisoners.

The Tuileries Destroyed.

VERSAILLES, P. M., May 24.—Great fires are raging in Paris in all directions. The Tuileries has been entirely burned down. It is hoped the galleries of the Louvre may be saved.

Desperate Fighting on Tuesday.

ST. DENIS, May 24.—After a brief lull the fighting in Paris recommenced yesterday, continuing all night. The troops of Generals Donai and Vinoy surrounded the Tuileries, Louvre and Place Vendome. Desperate fighting followed, the Federals disputing every inch of ground. At daylight these positions still remained in the hands of the Federals. The Tuileries is seriously damaged by fire. The combined assault of all the troops is now going on.

A Terrible Day for Paris—Destruction of a Great Part of the City Inevitable—The Slaughter Awful.

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Meeting of the Alliance Driving Park Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

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While Mrs. Margaret Baker, an old lady of about sixty, was reading by a carbon oil lamp last night, she accidentally hit it with her arm, and turned it over on her lap. Her clothes immediately caught and burned her so badly that she died in a few hours.

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Dwelling House Burned—Loss $2,000.

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The house of E. E. Boyle, situated about two miles southeast of Canonsburg, caught fire from the chimney this evening, and was entirely destroyed. The contents were nearly all saved. Loss about two thousand dollars, partially insured.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Proceedings of the Reformed Synod, in Session at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—At the morning session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in furtherance of the great work of home missions prominently devolved upon the Synod, the church will put forth every effort during the year to raise a fund of $10,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Domestic Board of Missions of the General Synod, to be designated as the sustentation funds of the home field.

The methods of proceeding necessary to raise the fund were then discussed. A motion was made that a special committee of seven be appointed to have charge of the sustentation funds. This was agreed to. Adjourned till this afternoon.

FIRES.

Delaware and Newark, O.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—The main building of the Delaware Manufacturing Company, at Newark, O., was burned to-day, loss about $50,000. Insured for $20,000. The flames spread so rapidly that the operatives had barely time to escape. Miss Heineman, and one or two others, were injured by jumping from the windows.

The flouring mill of Wm. Horn, one mile east of Newark, Ohio, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $15,000. Insured for $8,000 in the Wheeling, Tentonia, of Cleveland, North America, of Philadelphia, $2,000 each; Knox Mutual, $4,000; Manhattan, $2,000.

The residence of Thomas R. Eddy, in Newark, was also burned yesterday. Loss $5,000. Insured in the Knox Mutual for $3,000.

Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 24.—This morning about eight o'clock the roof of Dudley's building, in addition to his and *Farmers' Home Journal* building was discovered to be on fire, and in a remarkable brief space of time the entire roof was in a blaze. All vigorous efforts for the most of the types, cases, &c., in the composing room, the papers and stock was not gotten out before the roof fell in, but much of it was damaged by water. The misfortune entails considerable loss on the proprietors, but with characteristic energy they have directed the work of refitting to be commenced at once. It may be necessary to omit the publication of the daily for a few days, and the *Farmers' Home Journal* next week; but the office will soon be in working order. Insured in the Ætna.

Phœnix, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24.—A fire at Phœnix, R. I., this morning destroyed W. B. Spencer's new block, Phœnix hotel building, two hotels and other buildings, thirteen in all. Loss from $75,000 to $100,000; partially insured. "The bank valuables were saved. A few private houses and W. B. Spencer, on buildings; Rhodes & Andrews, hotel; James R. Arnold, dealer in furniture and undertaker; James G. Sanford, grocer; Edwin B. Whitehear, job printer. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Athens, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 24.—This morning an oil train backed into an engine standing on the track at the Athens and Schenectady Railroad, at Athens, setting the oil on fire, and one car loaded with petroleum and sixty empty freight cars were totally destroyed. Loss not known.

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In the case of David Montgomery, on trial at Rochester, N. Y., for the murder of his wife at Novenber last, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The defense was insanity.

The new ministry of Hayti has been dissolved in consequence of dissensions in the Cabinet. The appointments of Somboure as Minister of Finance, and Madiou as Minister of Justice, were disapproved by Congress. A financial crisis is imminent and a loan to the Government impossible.

The report that Samuel Williston, the well known manufacturer of East Hampton, Mass., offers Amherst College $500,000 on condition that its name be changed to Williston University, is officially denied.

The sum of $23,300, realized over expenses at the recent French fair at Boston, has been placed on interest until *careful* consideration shall determine the best method of distributing it among the suffering women and children of France.

The machinery of the new water works at Indianapolis was tested yesterday.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Parliament.

LONDON, May 24.—The House of Commons last night rejected the amendments made to the test bill in the House of Lords, and passed to a second reading a bill in favor of a Presbyterian church in Ireland.

The Derby.

LONDON, May 24.—The following is the result of the Derby: Zephyr, colt, 1; Albert Victoria, 2; King of the Forest, 3. There were seventeen entries for the race. Particulars will be furnished at once.

There was a dead heat between Albert, Victor and King of the Forest for the second place in the Derby.

The Treaty of Washington.

The *Times* of to-day expresses the opinion that the settlement of the question of the Alabama claims is honorable to England, and that the object of both Governments is realized. Though the treaty represents no perfect compromise, it is still acceptable for the sake of peace, and both countries have already practically ratified this result of the Commission.

Berlin journals of the 21st state that Gen. Fabrici recently demanded of the Paris Commune the surrender of the National Guards implicated in the attack on the hotel of Mr. Washburne, American Minister. Grousset replied that the Commune had understood that the embassy be held sacred, and that when they heard that the establishment had been attacked, they ordered a courtmartial of the offenders. The culprits fled in dismay, and could not be found. The Commune could only express sorrow and indignation at the deed, which they were unable to punish.

Postal Treaty.

BERLIN, May 24.—The Reichstag has approved the supplementary clause to the postal treaty between America and Germany, under which letters will be forwarded to and from America at two-thirds and one-half groschen—about five cents—per half ounce.

Holiday.

Whit Monday will be observed as a holiday in all the English markets.

Population of London.

The official result of the census of London, just published, shows a total population of slightly rising three and a quarter millions.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 24.—The steamship Hermann, from New York, and Berlin, from Baltimore, touched at Southampton; the France at Queenstown, Caledonia at Moville, and the Caspian arrived at Liverpool.

SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the Lawrence County Sabbath School Association at Newport.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEWPORT, LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA., May 23, 1871.

The Lawrence County Sabbath School Association convened in semi-annual convention in the Presbyterian church at Newport, this morning. The convention was organized at 9 A. M., by calling Rev. W. F. Cowder to the Chair. The large delegation and congregation already assembled joined in singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' name." Third quintuse were spent in devotional exercises, led by the Chairman, Rev. Mr. Taylor, and others.

Short speeches were called for on the question, "What do we want to secure in this Convention?" Rev. R. McMillan said we want to be more impressed with the importance of the Sabbath Schools as supplementing parental instruction as an auxiliary to the church.

Rev. Mr. Taylor said: We seek in this Convention a fuller outpouring of God's spirit on us as a Convention of Sunday School workers and on Sunday Schools at home.

The Chairman Said: We want to learn better how to work in the Sunday School,

Rev. D. C. Herring spoke of the Sunday School work and its effects, as these shall meet us at the Day of Judgment. Additional nurse were read at night. The troops of Generals Donai and Vinoy surrounded the Tuileries, Louvre and Place Vendome. Desperate fighting followed, the Federals disputing every inch of ground. At daylight these positions still remained in the hands of the Federals. The Tuileries is seriously damaged by fire. The combined assault of all the troops is now going on.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Colfax's Condition Still Critical.

Gov. Geary Offered the Democratic Nomination for the Presidency—Speech-Making on the Treaty—Annual Rampage of the Medical Society—The "Dignity" Investigation, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1871.

Cadet Baird Restored.

The Secretary of War has issued an order restoring cadet Baird, son of Gen. Absalom Baird, to the Academy at West Point. This cadet is one of the three who were knocked down by the senior class last winter, and driven from the institution.

Geary Offered the Democratic Nomination for the Presidency.

A letter has been shown here, purporting to have been written by Wash. McLean, of Cincinnati, to Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, urging him to agree, as the representative of the laboring men, to accept the nomination of the Democracy to the Presidency. The letter sets forth the brilliant prospects of that party, and makes offers of all the kingdoms of the earth in a very ancient style.

The Annual Rampage.

The Medical Association of this district is on its annual rampage again. Last night, by vote, a resolution allowing consultations with colored physicians was not received, and one proposing a colored doctor of high standing for membership was rejected by 21 to 76. A white physician of excellent reputation was rejected on the ground that he had accepted from the Governor an appointment on the Board of Health, one of whose members was a Homœopathic.

Consideration of the Treaty.

The Senate has been in session all day on the treaty. Among those who made extended remarks were Senators Bayard and Corbett. The latter spoke several hours, mainly in opposition to the article on the San Juan boundary. There are other speeches to be made and amendments to be offered, and it is the Senate is in session this evening for these purposes. It is expected that a final vote will be taken at a late hour to-night.

The Dignity Business.

The meeting of the Senate investigating committee has been postponed to-night. Whitelaw Reid, managing editor of the *Tribune*, is waiting at the committee room for examination. The flat refusal of the telegraph committee to ransack its files of dispatches will come up for action upon the impossibility to commit for contempt those who refuse to furnish them.

Condition of Colfax Still Critical.

Vice President Colfax is no better to-night, and his physicians still regard his condition as very critical. The symptoms about noon were more unfavorable than yesterday, but in the early evening they think that with proper care he may yet recover. The President and Secretary Boutwell called to see him at the Capitol building, and learning of his illness, at his physicians desire to keep him as quiet as possible.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Leander Gerrard, Attorney for the District of Nebraska; postmaster, Wm. P. Wolf, Wilmington, O. The President has withdrawn the nomination of Thomas Commissioner of Internal Revenue Hoagland for Commissioner of Customs, at that gentleman's request.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of James R. Partridge, of Maryland, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Belgium.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

Of the Young Men's Christian Association commenced its session this morning in Lincoln Hall, which was handsomely decorated, there being a profuse display of flowers on the stage. Nearly if not all the States were represented, together with delegates from the British Provinces. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and the interest manifested was immense. The articles saved belonging to the Smith's Hotel, owned by W. Harper, were in the rear of the railroad track, all more or less damaged.

Mr. Sutton had $1,500 insurance in the Teutonia of Cleveland; Mr. Lindsey, in the Ætna, and nearly each any of his articles.

Mr. Sourbeck's building, in addition to his own bakery and confectionery, was O. N. Heckman's tobacco and cigar store, and the billiard room and saloon of W. Mayer. Heckman had a large stock, valued at about all destroyed. Hickman had $600 ingurance on his stock in the Germania of Cleveland, and $5,000 on the building.

The entire loss will reach from $25,000 to $30,000, with $12,000 insurance.

During the raging of the flames some of those characters who inflict their pursuits on every occasion recently commenced their operations. The popular dry goods store of our place, known as the "Bee Hive," owned by King, Wetzel & Warren, attracted their attention, in the hope of rich plunder. They succeeded in breaking the front panel of glass in the front door; but at about this stage of affairs some passer-by disturbed the thieves, and they left.

Col. G. B. Davis lost all his tools, consisting $80, and after working manfully in combatting the elements, returned to find he was minus that amount of money.

Mr. Garrett got seriously injured by the falling of portion of the power of the burning building.

Some of the inmates of the buildings made narrow escapes. Some with the loss of everything but what they succeeded in gathering in the early of the morning.

The corner opposite the station presents, this morning, a blackened, smouldering mass of ruins.

LOCAL.

Death of James H. McClelland.

The community will learn with unfeigned regret of the death of Mr. James H. McClelland, one of our oldest and most highly esteemed citizens. He died suddenly at his residence on Penn avenue, yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock. He had been in his usual health, and had been out through the city during the forenoon, but about an hour before his death he complained of feeling unwell, and was soon after seized with hemorrhage of the lungs. Dr. Burgher was called, but the case was not one admitting of relief, and death speedily ensued. Mr. McClelland was born in this city, and was consequently over seventy years of age. He married a daughter of the distinguished Rev. John Black, D. D., who was also a native of this city, and has left the fruits of this union to mourn his loss. He leaves several sons and daughters, among them Dr. J. H. McClelland, the well known physician. The deceased was a most estimable and useful citizen, leading an unblemished life, and meriting the good opinion and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was well versed in the history of this country, in fact, particularly well acquainted with matters pertaining to information, and was frequently consulted for information in regard to the past. He was also a builder by occupation, and a most skilful and intelligent mechanic. He did the carpenter work on St. Paul's cathedral, and built many other of our principal edifices. He was an original abolitionist, and was literal and progressive in his political opinions. He never sought political position, but in 1856 was elected to the appointment of postmaster of this city, the duties of which he discharged well and faithfully for a period of about three years. He was an honored member of the Masonic society, and his death will be widely lamented.

A BIG THING ON GLASS.—Passing along Wood street, we observed the largest box of window glass we had ever seen. It was manufactured this week by Messrs. Wolf, Howard & Co., at their works in Birmingham; size, 45 by 66 inches. It was shipped during the afternoon to Dayton, Ohio, and is intended for a drug house. Upon inquiring, we learned that the same firm have made giants 55 inches long, but 45 inches is the full stretch. This is, beyond doubt, the largest piece of glass ever manufactured in this country.

J. M. Webb's building adjoining Sutton's on the west was saved by extreme exertion of those who were manly enough to take hold and work.

Mr. Sourbeck's fine lot was also saved only by the almost superhuman exertion of many individuals, headed by the Colonel himself, in the use of water and buckets.

The long range of buildings belonging to J. C. Sutton, to the rear of the Exchange took fire two or three times, but the flames were promptly put out.

Mr. G. Wash. Sourbeck kept the Exchange Hotel, and had about $2,000 insurance on the furniture, provisions, of which we should think, about two-thirds were destroyed. On the building, which belongs to Gen. Canning, formerly of Pittsburgh, there was no insurance. The articles saved belonging to Mr. Sourbeck, were scattered on the ground in front of the railroad track, all more or less damaged.

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THE BAPTISTS.

The Western Baptist Educational Convention.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The Western Baptist Educational Convention met this morning, in the First Baptist Church. Rev. Ebenezer Thresher, of Ohio, was elected President, Hon. Caleb Van Houton and J. M. Gregory, Vice Presidents, and Rev. Dr. Mitchell, Secretary. The aim of the convention is to promote and maintain revival and active interest in the education of the ministry and of the youth of the Baptist congregations. In discussions time limited to ten minutes to each speaker.

Prof. J. W. Stevens, of the University of Chicago, read a lengthy and able paper on the relation of the scheme of a higher education, including that of the preparatory departments in our colleges. There were twenty-one colleges in Illinois, all but four of which have preparatory departments. Four years ago there were five colleges in the State without having preparatory departments. Yet out of all of these the average of graduates were only eleven to the worth of the State. Illinois needs to do much better than local schools, and this was the reason for the small number of graduates. There was a demand for better and more systematic organization of the academies. They ought to be something more than preparatory institutions for colleges. They ought to be complete in themselves, and not be carried, as they were during the last term of the academies; and could the high schools accomplish much in the way of shaping the morals and religion of society. The pupils of these institutions lived at home and were under the influence of such religious training as their parents and guardians saw fit to give them. While they were not excluded from the schools or not, it was certain they were not religious influences which could not be broke. So public schools could not take the place of academies. The latter institutions should be permanent, well organized and large enough to be effective. Too much importance was attached to certain material accessories, such as commodious buildings, splendid halls, etc. These things were not of so much real value as practical, being teachers. It was through these institutions that the pupils went from libraries and costly buildings that character was to be moulded. In the discussion that followed the speakers expressed most diverse opinions, Rev. Stevens, of Ohio, fully indorsing the paper; Prof. Beck, of Iowa, enthusiastically; Rev. Mr. Lee, of Illinois, sentiment therein expressed, while Prof. Prof. Tenbrook, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, thought it incompetent to prepare scholars for denominational colleges, and Rev. Owen, of Detroit, argued that experience daily demonstrated that secular education must be divorced from religious training. Rev. D. A. Patterson, of Illinois, thought one thing certain—denominational colleges must have college students. He knew no better plan than well conducted academies. Rev. Gilbert, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, was convinced of the necessity of academies under Baptist control. Mr. Gaston, of Illinois, Superintendent of Public Schools, at Decatur, indorsed the same ideas contained in the paper, but thought the best plan would be for the State to establish and maintain an academy in any town that would furnish a building and a certain amount, for nor was there a town in the State where the Baptists are so numerous as to have these educational matters all their own way. Rev. Mr. Stone, of Illinois, said the Baptists of Ohio had tried in vain to obtain control was the very extreme action of those who were manly enough to take hold and work.

Rev. D. C. Herring spoke of the Sunday School work and its effects, as these shall meet us at the Day of Judgment. Additional nurse were read at night. The troops of Generals Donai and Vinoy surrounded the Tuileries, Louvre and Place Vendome. Desperate fighting followed, the Federals disputing every inch of ground. At daylight these positions still remained in the hands of the Federals. The Tuileries is seriously damaged by fire. The combined assault of all the troops is now going on.

A Terrible Day for Paris—Destruction of a Great Part of the City Inevitable—The Slaughter Awful.

ST. DENIS, Evening, May 24.—This has been a terrible day for Paris. The city is burning in many places, and the destruction of a great part of the Central and Eastern Districts seem inevitable. The Communists still hold all the districts between Place Vendome, Tuileries and Belleville. The troops are mowed down by the fire from the windows, barricades and mitrailleuses, but steadily gained ground. The slaughter is awful.

ALLIANCE, O.

Meeting of the Alliance Driving Park Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., May 24, 1871.

The first day's meeting of the Alliance Driving Park Association took place to-day. The running race was won by Bill Price against Buckshot, best two in three, half mile heats; time fifty-one seconds and a quarter. The other mile trotting race, best three in five, was won by Brown Tom against Silver Sides and Keystone Girl; time 2:45¼. Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning, trotting and pacing races will come off. The town is full of people.

LOWELL, O.

The Oil Fiend—An Old Lady Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOWELL, O., May 24, 1871.

While Mrs. Margaret Baker, an old lady of about sixty, was reading by a carbon oil lamp last night, she accidentally hit it with her arm, and turned it over on her lap. Her clothes immediately caught and burned her so badly that she died in a few hours.

CANONSBURG, PA.

Dwelling House Burned—Loss $2,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANONSBURG, PA., May 24, 1871.

The house of E. E. Boyle, situated about two miles southeast of Canonsburg, caught fire from the chimney this evening, and was entirely destroyed. The contents were nearly all saved. Loss about two thousand dollars, partially insured.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Proceedings of the Reformed Synod, in Session at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—At the morning session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in furtherance of the great work of home missions prominently devolved upon the Synod, the church will put forth every effort during the year to raise a fund of $10,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Domestic Board of Missions of the General Synod, to be designated as the sustentation funds of the home field.

The methods of proceeding necessary to raise the fund were then discussed. A motion was made that a special committee of seven be appointed to have charge of the sustentation funds. This was agreed to. Adjourned till this afternoon.

FIRES.

Delaware and Newark, O.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—The main building of the Delaware Manufacturing Company, at Newark, O., was burned to-day, loss about $50,000. Insured for $20,000. The flames spread so rapidly that the operatives had barely time to escape. Miss Heineman, and one or two others, were injured by jumping from the windows.

The flouring mill of Wm. Horn, one mile east of Newark, Ohio, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $15,000. Insured in the Ætna for $8,000, Wheeling, Tentonia, of Cleveland, North America, of Philadelphia, $2,000 each; Knox Mutual, $4,000; Manhattan, $2,000.

The residence of Thomas R. Eddy, in Newark, was also burned yesterday. Loss $5,000. Insured in the Knox Mutual for $3,000.

Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 24.—This morning about eight o'clock the roof of Dudley's building, in addition to his and *Farmers' Home Journal* building was discovered to be on fire, and in a remarkable brief space of time the entire roof was in a blaze. All vigorous efforts for the most of the types, cases, &c., in the composing room, the papers and stock was not gotten out before the roof fell in, but much of it was damaged by water. The misfortune entails considerable loss on the proprietors, but with characteristic energy they have directed the work of refitting to be commenced at once. It may be necessary to omit the publication of the daily for a few days, and the *Farmers' Home Journal* next week; but the office will soon be in working order. Insured in the Ætna.

Phœnix, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24.—A fire at Phœnix, R. I., this morning destroyed W. B. Spencer's new block, Phœnix hotel building, two hotels and other buildings, thirteen in all. Loss from $75,000 to $100,000; partially insured. "The bank valuables were saved. A few private houses and W. B. Spencer, on buildings; Rhodes & Andrews, hotel; James R. Arnold, dealer in furniture and undertaker; James G. Sanford, grocer; Edwin B. Whitehear, job printer. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Athens, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 24.—This morning an oil train backed into an engine standing on the track at the Athens and Schenectady Railroad, at Athens, setting the oil on fire, and one car loaded with petroleum and sixty empty freight cars were totally destroyed. Loss not known.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Collins-Edwards prize fight, which was to have taken place yesterday morning in Cold Spring, was prevented by the police. It is expected the fight will come off some place in that vicinity to-day. Dooney Harris and Shiro, who were captured, were brought up before Justice Osborne this morning, and committed to the prison in default of $1,000 bail. The Judge said the day of prize fighting was over, public exhibitions are illegal, and hereafter announcements appearing in the papers that such affairs will be sufficient evidence to grant a warrant to break in the premises by force and arrest the offenders.

J. J. Chappell, member of Congress from the Columbia, S. C., District from 1812 to1815, died yesterday at Montgomery, Alabama.

In the case of David Montgomery, on trial at Rochester, N. Y., for the murder of his wife at Novenber last, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The defense was insanity.

The new ministry of Hayti has been dissolved in consequence of dissensions in the Cabinet. The appointments of Somboure as Minister of Finance, and Madiou as Minister of Justice, were disapproved by Congress. A financial crisis is imminent and a loan to the Government impossible.

The report that Samuel Williston, the well known manufacturer of East Hampton, Mass., offers Amherst College $500,000 on condition that its name be changed to Williston University, is officially denied.

The sum of $23,300, realized over expenses at the recent French fair at Boston, has been placed on interest until *careful* consideration shall determine the best method of distributing it among the suffering women and children of France.

The machinery of the new water works at Indianapolis was tested yesterday.

NON-EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

Second Quadrennial Session of the Methodist General Conference.

**Report of Committee on Conference Boundaries—Discussion Relative to the Removal of the Book Concern—Has the General Conference Power to Remove it?

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

THE Western Press Association will hold its semi-annual meeting in this city, on Wednesday, June 7th. A large attendance is expected.

THE public utility and advantage of the system of weather reports and storm signals now in use throughout the United States, have proved to be of so pronounced a character, that it is proposed to extend the system to Canada, the maritime provinces and British Columbia. A grant of the necessary funds will be made by the Dominion parliament.

THE Legislature of Illinois assembled yesterday in extra session, under the proclamation of the Governor. Among the duties which it has to perform are those of fixing the manner and amount of compensation of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction. To the offices of Governor, Treasurer and Attorney-General there are no fees allowed. The present salary of the Governor is made sufficient to pay his personal expenses by evasion of the Constitution which are disgraceful to the State. The salary of the Treasurer is not equal to that of a respectable salesman in a retail store in Chicago. The offices of Secretary of State and of the Auditor are generally supposed to be made lucrative by the fees.

AMONG the Democratic politicians at present assembled in Washington, the next Presidential campaign is said to be the principal topic of discussion. It is stated that a general disposition is manifested to sink old issues, and build a platform in accordance with modern thought and sentiment. The recent Congressional address, and VALLANDINGHAM'S resolutions, are claimed to be only the preliminaries of a general acceptance of the situation by the whole party. We certainly have not the faintest objection to interpose. On the contrary we second the movement right heartily. It will be one of the most interesting occurrences in modern political history, to see the old-fashioned Democratic ox and whisky barbecues superseded by a diet of cold water and humble pie. It is very rarely the fortune of a political party to receive from the opposition so unqualified a tribute to its excellencies.

"How far that little candle throws his beams."

So shine the good deeds of Republicanism in the naughty Democratic darkness.

NEW JERSEY has of late made rapid advance in wealth and population, and in the growth of sound political principles, the latter being evidenced by the steadily increasing strength of the Republican vote in that State. It is also wise enough to see that education is one of the chief agencies of prosperity. The last Legislature passed a new Free School Law, providing for a State tax of two mills on a dollar for the support of public schools. It is estimated that this assessment will produce over a million of dollars per annum, which is to be distributed to the various townships *pro rata*, according to the number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years. The provisions of the new law are wise and liberal, and under their operation we expect to see New Jersey placed in the very front rank among the States in regard to those foundations of civilization and progress, Common Schools.

HORROR sits throned in Paris. Our telegrams state that the insurgents have fired the palaces of the Legion of Honor, and that the Louvre and Tuileries are in flames, having been ignited with petroleum. The wild beast of the Commune has seized a brand between his teeth and set fire to his own jungle. So he goes to his end. There is no madness in the world equal to the delirium of a French mob—"the red fool fury of the Seine." The Louvre is perhaps the most celebrated public building in Paris, not excepting the Tuileries, with which it is united. It contains one of the largest and choicest libraries in Europe, and one of the rarest collections of fine arts in the world. Six hundred and fifty years it was a royal hunting lodge, and has been enlarged and embellished by nearly every ruler since that date, until it has become one of the most admirable works of architecture of any age or country. The Tuileries, so named because it occupies the site of a former manufactory of tiles, was commenced in 1564 by the famous CATHARINE DE MEDICI, wife of HENRY II., additions and improvements being effected by successive sovereigns, which were completed under the reign of the late Emperor, making it unsurpassed in magnificence by any royal residence in Europe. Together, the Louvre and Tuileries form a palace of almost unequalled splendor and magnitude, covering, with their enclosures, an area of nearly sixty acres. But the chief loss, should the reports of the conflagration be confirmed, will be in the destruction of the literary and artistic treasures contained in the Louvre. In many respects this will prove irreparable.

CHINESE IN THE SOUTH.

Whether BILL NYE was right or wrong in his remark touching "Chinese cheap labor," the risk is likely to be fairly tested. Somewhere about two thousand Chinamen are already employed in Louisiana alone, most of whom have been brought from California. Only a single ship-load is said to have arrived at New Orleans direct from the Central Flowery Land; a statement which reminds us of a fact, interesting though not generally known, that the first contract ever made for the importation of Chinese laborers immediately from Canton into the United States, was made many years ago by two well known gentlemen of Pittsburgh, engaged in the manufacture of iron in Tennessee. The experiment, however, thus initiated was interrupted and did not come to much.

The planters of Louisiana in general prefer the Chinese to the Africans as laborers. Though slow, they are patient, careful and exact. Unfortunately they have one quality which interferes seriously with the Southern planter's method of doing business—they are exceedingly punctual themselves in fulfilling their engagements and insist upon the punctilious observance of contracts on the part of others. Having stipulated that their pay shall be in money, nothing can prevail upon them to receive anything else instead of money. The negroes are less exacting, and as they are also sometimes improvident, the planter finds much convenience as well as profit in furnishing them with clothes, provisions and other necessaries, which he is able to procure on credit. In fact, this custom appears to have had considerable influence in bringing about the unsatisfactory relations which exist between the planters and their negro laborers, encouraging habits of carelessness in the latter and accustoming the former to laxity in regard to contracts. The Celestials, on the other hand, frugal in their ways, always looking ahead and never wasting the stores furnished them for subsistence, ask no advances or indulgences, and when the time comes expect their wages in cash. Disappointed in this they refuse to work longer for the employer who fails to pay them, and as they can turn their hand to anything, and as all sorts of jobs are waiting around them to be done, they have no trouble in getting employment.

It is said that the Chinese in Louisiana are, or would be excellent ploughmen but for one thing; they neither understand nor seem capable of learning the nature of the mule! Well, "the high-born daughter of the fleet-footed horse," as PINDAR poetically and euphemistically calls the useful hybrid in question, *is* of a different disposition. "Most grievous to manage" is one of HOMER'S characters of the beast. But the allegation that the Chinese in Louisiana cannot master it is really surprising. The entire Celestial character and aptitudes, intellectual and moral, would seem to have been framed and moulded for the very purpose of training and utilizing to the very utmost the perverse and capricious mongrel in which the qualities of the horse and of the ass are so wonderfully combined and blended. Then the statement also appears inconsistent with facts which are or ought to be familiar to all concerning the status and use of the mule in the Empire of the Center. We must quote a passage on the subject from that very amusing and instructive book, Mr. G. FLEMING'S *Travels on Horseback in Mantchu Tartary*. The author, we may say, was one of the first Englishmen to take advantage of the treaty of Pekin or Tien-Tsin to penetrate the interior of China.

"They (the Chinese) speak, like most races except the English, kindly and civilly to one another, and are unique in Asia for their treatment of animals. They never punish. Hence a mule that, in the hands of a foreigner, would be not only useless but dangerous to every one about it, becomes in the possession of a Chinaman as quiet as a lamb and as tractable as a dog. We never beheld a runaway, a bolting or a vicious mule or pony in a Chinaman's employment, but found the same rattling, cheerful pace maintained over heavy or light ground by means of a *turn or check-*, the beast turning to the right or left and stopping with but a hint from the reins. This treatment is extended to all the animals they press into their service."

The only explanation that we can think of to account for Chinese failure with the mule in Louisiana is either that the coolie or porter class to which imported Chinamen mostly belong, never had anything to do with the mule in their own land; or that, being now in a Christian country, they have already become debauched and debased by witnessing the disgusting brutality with which the "dumb creatures of God" are here so commonly treated. The passage above cited from FLEMING we respectfully commend to the attention of the officers and members of the Society lately organized in Pittsburgh for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Of all the animals which may be daily seen at work on the streets in the service of man, none has more *reason* to complain of unfair and harsh treatment than the mule, while in its behavior, alternating between disdainful impatience and storical endurance, there is something which tends to repel human sympathy. For this slight digression from our subject, the "Chinese in Louisiana," to the subject of mules, we ask the Chinaman's pardon.

TIME TO START IT.

Some time ago we took occasion to express our views on the necessity of instituting that reform in the civil service of the country contemplated in the law passed by the last Congress, authorizing the President to prescribe such general rules for the promotion of its efficiency as in his judgment should seem proper and requisite; basing our remarks on the current report that Representative PECK, of Ohio, had succeeded in inducing the appointing power to nominate a new man for Postmaster of Toledo, although the Postmaster General had discountenanced any change, upon apparently valid grounds. A proposition to investigate certain charges alleged against Mr. PECK in connection with the general subject was, it was said, resisted by him, and it was also stated that he went so far as to demand, somewhat peremptorily, the removal from office of the persons who had furnished the department with its information relating to the case, in which, however, he did not succeed. So far as Mr. PECK was personally concerned, the matter was of small importance to us, but because the very existence of such a condition of affairs was perhaps the most cogent argument which could be adduced to show the mischievousness and viciousness of the whole system under which appointments are generally made at present, we availed ourselves of the opportunity which it afforded, to call for the inauguration of the reform which the action of Congress had rendered possible. If our memory serves us correctly, statements were subsequently made that the President proposed to take speedy measures for carrying out the trust which the country had imposed on him. We have no doubt that he is heartily in sympathy with all suggestions for the improvement of the civil service, and it is probable that he is maturing plans looking to that end. But we have no public knowledge that anything has yet been done.

We revert to the matter now, for the reason that our special Washington dispatches of yesterday state that Mr. PECK is again prosecuting his demand that the principal offices in his district shall be changed to suit his personal tastes and desires; doubtless, as heretofore, claiming this power of removal and appointment as his legitimate right. We do not suppose this demand will be heeded, nor have we anything to do with that representative personally. It is possible that he honestly believes himself to be the lawfully constituted dispenser of public patronage in his district, and we certainly prefer to attribute his low conception of the duties and privileges of a national legislator rather to mental obtuseness than moral obliquity. But we have direct concern with this pernicious system which substitutes personal will in the place of public good, and subordinates the welfare of the country to the preferences or prejudices of individuals. We do not say that Mr. PECK is any worse than other Congressmen in this particular—we have no idea that he is—but we protest against the entire method as hurtful and wrong, and call upon the proper authorities to put their veto upon the whole miserable business. We have no doubt that many grave difficulties lie in the way, and that much dissatisfaction, jealousy and bitterness will be evoked from many quarters. Neither are we so sanguine as to expect that the reform in question can be accomplished all at once, or that when it has been effected the millenium will suddenly dawn. But there stands the law, all the more obligatory in that it is not compulsory in its terms. Opportunity leagues with necessity in demanding a change. We ask that the machinery of the law may be set in motion as soon as possible.

MATERIALS for a very interesting supplementary chapter to BULWER'S novel, "What Will He Do With It?" may be found in the mystery which hangs over the New York bill amending the code of procedure, already referred to in these columns, and the public speculations as to what action Gov. HOFFMAN will eventually take upon it. It has now been in his hands a number of weeks awaiting his signature, yet so far as known he has neither signed it nor refused to give it his sanction. The people of New York, without distinction of party, have protested against it as an outrage, while on the other hand it is known that a heavy political pressure has been brought to bear upon him in its favor by the recognized leaders of the Democratic party in that State. If he signs it he commits political hari-kari, and if he refuses to do so Tammany will probably bring him under the guillotine. What will he do with it? The people are greatly interested in its fate. Will he sign it and be wrecked on Scylla, will he veto it and run foul of Charybdis, or will he try to steer the middle course, and let it expire on his hands? So far as his chances for the Presidential nomination are concerned, the latter method would be as fatal as either of the former, because Democracy has taken a new departure, and will hardly consent to be led by a man who does not know which of two cross roads to take. What will he do with it?

A CORRESPONDENT of a leading New York paper in Berlin, lately had the honor of an invitation to a *soiree*, or some such assembly, at the house of the Princess BISMARCK. The American was greatly delighted and not much less astonished to find that the young German ladies of rank in the party could talk to him in English with correctness as well as fluency. This, he adds, was only one of the traits of their conversation which proved the solidity of their studies. The admiration of our countryman is so great that he cannot forbear expressing the wish that young American ladies were as familiar with the German language as these ladies of Berlin are with the English, as in that case, he thinks that his fair countrywomen might soon dress as simply and talk as intelligently as their Berlinese sisters. Thus do the sentiments of some Americans become corrupted by foreign travel. Such decay of patriotism and gallantry is simply shocking. In the way of punishment well merited by the young man, we cannot help wishing that on his return to New York, he may soon fall in with one or more of those "marvelously well informed American ladies" concerning whom Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY has written so eloquently. Or, perhaps, to be put through a course of "algebra and the 'ologies" by a fresh female graduate, would be the most effectual way of restoring him to reason and sensibility.

ARTHUR HELPS says of Lord Palmerston: There was no discovery in science which that much-inquiring man did not read about, and, as far as he could, learn the rudiments of. Then, when making railway journeys with him, the two alone in a compartment. For about the first fifty miles he would work at his official boxes. Then—for a most courteous and kindly man—he would have a little talk with his companion about things in general, thinking it right to be sociable. And then out of his capacious great coat pocket he would bring some scientific paper, last thing published by the astronomical society, of the latest discoveries in optics, and he would be absorbed in the paper to the end of the journey. The only thing that occasionally took the place of the scientific absorbents were works relating to grammar or foreign languages. He knew more about Italian and modern Greek than almost any other man.

SINGULAR as it may appear, the much-abused KU-KLUX law, devised with the principal intent of remedying the existing disorders at the South, promises to be first tested on the Pacific coast. Our readers will remember that by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of California, Chinamen are excluded from the right of giving evidence in cases where a white man is a party. For some time past this rule has worked serious hardships for the Chinese residents of San Francisco and other cities in which they are permitted to carry on business. The almond-eyed citizens are shrewd at a bargain and careful in keeping their accounts. No little bill escapes them, and rarely do they permit any of their customers to deal with them on the credit system. Occasionally, however, the books in which they record their sharp dealings, show an entry of a sale that was not made for cash. In such cases it is a rare chance if the high-spirited white men, who are their creditors, do not attempt to evade the liquidation of the responsibility, being possessed of a feeling akin to that which moved Bill Nye and his friend to enter upon that memorable game of euchre with Ah Sin. This indifference of the native San Francisco to Chinese bills has been fostered by the decision of the Supreme Court above alluded to, which effectually locked the gate of the witness stand against the Chinaman. Under the present arrangement, when they seek to recover any demand to the amount of $500 or over, they are permitted, to be sure, to bring their action in the Federal courts, where their testimony is received. But for all sums under $500 they are forced to go begging all their days, or seek redress in a State court, where neither they nor any of their kin can testify. An effort is, however, about to be made in San Francisco to practically and finally test the question whether the Federal Constitution and the laws of Congress can be set aside and nullified by the California Supreme Judiciary. As a quibble over the letter of the previously existing laws has enabled these officials to pervert their spirit, a recourse will be made in this instance to the KU-KLUX law, whose language is too plain to admit of the slightest misapprehension.

A Chinese doctor, who has brought suit against a white man to recover $25, and who cannot prove his right to judgment save by his own testimony, has signified his willingness to make his the test case, and thus once for all prove what is the measure of right his countrymen are hereafter to enjoy in California. The trial of the cause, which will necessarily be slow on account of its frequent appeals, will be regarded with nearly as much curiosity by the citizens of the United States in general as the Chinese of San Francisco, whose interest only it seeks, will evince in it.

THE cities of Chicago and St. Louis are bitter rivals, each pooh-poohing the claims of the other for supremacy, and demanding for itself the belt. No decision has yet been reached, partly because their resources in strength and their consummate skill in billingsgate, are so evenly matched, and partly because that impartial umpire, the public, prefers to see them fight on. St. Louis has, however, scored the last hit. Some time ago we mentioned the fact that the grave of Douglas was advertised to be sold for non-payment of taxes, alluding to which the St. Louis *Republican* remarks that not a single one of the hundreds and thousands in Chicago, who had rejoiced to lick the dust off the heels of Douglas while he lived, had manhood or decency enough to step forward and advance sufficient money to save the grave and bones of Douglas from being sold for taxes, but they waited patiently for the auction to begin, expecting to get the sepulchre and contents very low for cash, and then raffle them off in a magnificent gift enterprise. This little game was checked, however, by public opinion, which forced the City Council to remit the tax, or rather pay it out of the general fund. The St. Louis people enjoy this hugely, and continue the sport by deriding Chicago for not erecting a monument to the man who made the city and State. Now let Chicago, when it has recovered its wind, call upon its antagonist to endow a college in honor of the heroic General Lyon, who saved the State of Missouri to the Union, and then the number of rounds won by each contestant will be equal.

A human skeleton has just been dug up on the banks of the Kern river, in California, which measured seven feet five and a half inches in length; while another, found twelve feet below the surface in Jeffersonville, Ind., measured twelve feet. Now, regard to the California Giant, we are told that the skull was much larger than the ordinary size, enormous moving around at the present day," and that "a full-grown person placed his head inside the skull." This would seem to necessitate a change in the theory by which modern science accounts for the origin of man. What if Darwin should have begun at the wrong end of the chain, and that instead of the human race having been gradually developed from the oyster, it should turn out that the primeval man was colossus, from which he is gradually degenerating down to a bivalve? Is there as much backbone among men as formerly? Let the politician, who like ancient Pistol, consider the world their oyster, make reply. We have often heard the phrase "let them hide their diminished heads," but we had no idea that it held such a grave meaning as this. The question now is, is the race in the same boat with its ancestors, and does it row with the same scull?

THE announcement that Louis Blanc is coming to this country is exciting a good deal of interest in literary and philosophical circles. His recent political course has been inexplicable upon any theory of his antecedents. He was expected with quite as good reason as M. Victor Hugo to exalt his horn in behalf of the Commune, and he has only lifted it, in a very mild way, in behalf of Thiers and the *bourgeoisie*. It is not at all difficult to see why, under such circumstances, he should desire to leave France, even though it is rather puzzling to know why he should come to the United States. The most plausible explanation is that he intends to make a book about us. And this is a gratifying thing. For, although no rational creature takes much interest in the political speculations, nor any in the political action of Mr. Louis Blanc, no intelligent person can fail to take an interest in his historical and critical writing. The author of the "History of Ten Years," the critic of the second Napoleon, and the reporter of cotemporary England, is sure to be both lively and instructive and interesting to say about cotemporary America.

FROM Watertown, Wisconsin, a correspondent writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* that, with the exception of a place here and there, the whole of Southeastern Wisconsin is now almost entirely German, and that in the other portions of the State the native American element is regularly and rapidly retreating. He says that the especially German districts are already too much overpeopled for agricultural operations in the American method, and a strong tide of emigration has already set in for Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa. The younger sons and farmers are furnished by their parents with money to found homes in those States, and the small farms are bought up by the extensive landholders. Meanwhile immigration from Germany continues and contributes to keep up the price of land.

A paper read before a newly organized "American Institute for Mining Engineers," at Wilkesbarre, relative to the waste of coal in mining and preparing for market, makes it appear that not only is from one-third to one-half the coal left in the mines a waste, due in great measure to bad engineering, but that from twenty-five to forty per cent. of that which reaches the surface is lost in breaking, screening and handling, by being crushed to powder. In consequence of this excessive waste apprehension was expressed that our coal deposits, immense and literally inexhaustible as they are, may become practically exhausted within the near future, unless more economical methods of mining shall be adopted.

At the recent meeting, in New York, in support of the society to explore Palestine, there was exhibited a *fac simile* of the stone discovered in the Holy Land, with the Moabitish inscription illustrating facts mentioned in the Second Book of Kings. This stone was set up about the year 920 B. C., and the inscription, which is well understood, confirms in a remarkable manner that portion of the Old Testament which records the rebellion of Moab against Israel, and the Moabites gaining their independence. The Society formed in New York will co-operate with the English Palestine Exploration Society, and an appeal for support is made to our religious communities, irrespective of sectarian differences, in order that still further proof of the authenticity of the Bible may be obtained, as it is believed that many similar relics of ancient history can be secured in Palestine and other parts of the East.

PROF. CROMWELL'S Art Entertainments, at Library Hall, afford a really very delightful way of spending an hour or two, instructive also as it is delightful. The exhibition is all that such men as Oliver Wendell Holmes, J. G. Whittier, and others, have declared it to be, and we are sure that no person at all interested in the famous historical scenes and objects themselves will come away disappointed from the presentation of them in these entertainments. We are not wont to take special notice of such things, and now depart from the rule simply because the superior excellence of the exhibition seems to justify the exception.

PERSONAL.

The Mr. W. W. Scranton, who has been arrested at Scranton for having something to do with the murdering of the two miners shot last week, is an "American of the Americans," from which he graduated in '67. He was suggested as how our of the college crew to be sent to England to contest with Oxford, and it may have been on account of his inability to leave home that Yale did not have a hand in that cutee.

Mr. Bonner contradicts the statement that he had accepted the challenge of the owner of the great San Francisco horse to race in Chicago for a purse of $50,000. He says: "Under no possible circumstance would I allow a horse belonging to me to compete in a race of any kind. I own and drive the best horses that I can procure; but I keep them for my own use exclusively, and not for racing purposes; so that whenever you see a stallion called Dexter you may be a challenge to trot one of my horses for $50,000, or any other sum, you may be certain that it is a sheer fabrication."

At a recent fete, says the Vienna *New Free Press*, Prince Bismarck was seen walking about with a little old gentleman, to whom he showed every mark of respect and deference. The bystanders were very curious to know who this personage could be who was the object of such flattering attentions on the part of the Minister. He proved to be the Director Bonnell, Prince Bismarck's old tutor. The same evening one of the most influential members of the party of progress was conversing with the Chancellor on political matters; he was speaking of Napoleon: Prince Bismarck, with his accustomed candor, did not conceal the slight esteem in which he held the ex-Emperor and his all praised perspicuity; he knew the man and had fathomed him completely at Biarritz. "And what is your Excellency's opinion of the present state of France?" suddenly asked the politician. Prince Bismarck replied: "Que cette guerre lui coûte!" which is equivalent to "I don't care two straws about it."

Dr. John B. Gilman, son of M. D. Gilman, formerly of Chicago, is the recipient from the Emperor of Germany of the decoration of the Iron Cross, in consideration of having distinguished himself in the surgical department of the Prussian service.

Certain noblemen and wealthy persons in England, says a London journal, have received the following letter from some one signing himself a Delegate of the Paris Commune: "My Lord,—By order of the Committee of Public Safety, I have come from Germany to the pictures of the Louvre at once, and for cash only. Should your lordship like to buy any of them, your grace would do well to grant me an interview. This note is strictly confidential, and I rely on your lordship's honor to keep my mission a secret."

It is an interesting fact that our trade with Bremen suffered no serious interruption during the Franco-Prussian War. The total amount of exports from Bremen to the United States in 1870 was equal to that of 1869, in which year the figures were the highest ever reached; and the imports from this country were 3,000,000 thalers more than in 1869. The emigration fell off from natural causes, in 1870, but the interests of commerce were steadily developed, and the profits of trade were correspondingly large.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Portland, Oregan, newspaper notes a rather interesting case. Wm. B. Bird, who had been a soldier, is charged with the murder of Lieut. Cowan, of the revenue service, at Sitka. He has escaped two convictions through technicalities. A court martial at Vancouver sentenced him to fifteen years imprisonment for the homicide, but the findings and sentence were disapproved by the Secretary of War on the ground that the military had no right to try the man, and instructions were given to hand him over to the civil authorities. This was done. Some time before the homicide Bird was charged by General Davis with another offense, tried by court martial at Sitka, by order of General Davis, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. The papers upon being forwarded to Washington were disapproved because an officer has not, by military law, a right both to prefer charges and appoint the court martial to try the offender. It was thereupon ordered by the department that Bird should receive pay and allowances until he was regularly discharged. The case as it now stands seems to be a knotty one. It came to Chinese bills has been fostered by the decision of the Supreme Court above alluded to, which effectually locked the gate of the witness stand against the Chinaman. Under the present arrangement, when they seek to recover any demand to the amount of $500 or over, they are permitted, to be sure, to bring their action in the Federal courts, where their testimony is received. But for all sums under $500 they are forced to go begging all their days, or seek redress in a State court, where neither they nor any of their kin can testify. An effort is, however, about to be made in San Francisco to practically and finally test the question whether the Federal Constitution and the laws of Congress can be set aside and nullified by the California Supreme Judiciary. As a quibble over the letter of the previously existing laws has enabled these officials to pervert their spirit, a recourse will be made in this instance to the KU-KLUX law, whose language is too plain to admit of the slightest misapprehension.

A Chinese doctor, who has brought suit against a white man to recover $25, and who cannot prove his right to judgment save by his own testimony, has signified his willingness to make his the test case, and thus once for all prove what is the measure of right his countrymen are hereafter to enjoy in California. The trial of the cause, which will necessarily be slow on account of its frequent appeals, will be regarded with nearly as much curiosity by the citizens of the United States in general as the Chinese of San Francisco, whose interest only it seeks, will evince in it.

A writer in the New York *Times* states that in 1869, during the sitting of the American Philological Association at Poughkeepsie, a man calling himself E. Leurio appeared with a manuscript containing what he claimed to be "A Key to the Origin and Formation of Language." He was especially assiduous in laying it before the professors of languages in New York and elsewhere and extended his visits to New Haven. The man seemed utterly ignorant of the history of languages and of words, and had no knowledge of the results of the labors of philologists during the last thirty years, and the only explanation of his case seemed to be that he was a monomaniac on the subject of his discovery. He issued a circular, in July, 1869, describing his manuscript as containing the most remarkable discovery of the age, and offering it for sale at the modest price of $500,000. Having been enrolled as a member of the Philological Association, he managed to secure the appointment of a committee to examine into the merits of his manuscript, but the report of the committee was unfavorable. At this the mild and gentle Mr. Leurio disappeared. In his place appeared the violent, abusive and profane Mr. Leurio. The last that was seen of him was upon the Albany day boat in which he approached the wharf in New York, when he was still cursing the Association and the committee for having ruined him irretrievably. Nothing more was heard of Mr. "Leurio" until he appeared in this last great crime under his real name of "DUCHAYLA."

The qualifications of the twelfth juror captured in the Foster homicide case, at New York, may be judged by the following colloquy reported to have taken place: Counsel—do you ever read the papers? Juror—No. Counsel—Can you write? Juror—No. Counsel—Can you read? Juror—Nothing to speak of. What do you know about anything? Juror—Nothing. Judge—That'll do, sir; take your seat in the jury box.

A Richmond paper, inviting Northern visitors to Virginia summer resorts, remarks: "If they cannot hither they will get the best food, the best society, excellent accommodations, and all the material comforts, and they will take in what they cannot at their own watering places, exquisite inspirations from the pure mountain air, some of that free mountain spirit which spurns the dull dead level of conventional and fashionable life."

Previous to the settlement of California singing birds, fragrant flowers and honey bees were not to be found in the entire country. Now, however, inall parts of the State may be found many varieties of singing birds, like the mocking bird, bobolink, larks, linnets, thrushes, Baltimore oriole and the common robin, which always follow civilization. The forests in all parts of the State are filled with the honey bee, and honey from Los Angeles county is an important article of commerce. And as for fragrant flowers California can now beat the world.

The great catch of fur seals at Newfoundland, last March, amounted to seven hundred thousand! The fur-bearing animals of the ocean have been increasing and flourishing ever since the Russians ceded Alaska to the United States. Now that the especially German districts are already too much overpeopled for agricultural operations in the American method, and a strong tide of emigration has already set in for Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa. The younger sons and farmers are furnished by their parents with money to found homes in those States, and the small farms are bought up by the extensive landholders. Meanwhile immigration from Germany continues and contributes to keep up the price of land.

A NEW SATIRE has just appeared in London which is making a sensation. It is entitled "The Golden Age," and the author is Mr. Alfred Austin, who announces that he is a Conservative—but the following from Harper's Bazar at the present time is very Radical, and it has, besides, the merit of being true:

"And you, sir, hose of this once famous isle,
Round whom its halo plays, Pa favors smile,
Work to the same, with your respective wings,
Hoists the base crowd, but scorns to flatter kings.
Hark, while she tells you, how your country spurns,
From gilded pleasure's gilded toys to turn;
That not from arms alone, but arts,
Do princes gain their lustre and their force;
That everywhere she sees in every canvas,
And that a crown fits only kingly brows!
How peach bright cheeks, beneath the shade,
Where scandal best can ply her noxious trade.
Learn from your place father's to chase
With hands, too lonely now, a kingdom's care,
To be your fate! Learn from the most human
And, like your virtuous mother, stand approved;
Be for this England all the sceptre can,
And be at least a stainless gentleman.
He (the too fond, you will say) was free to find
That firmest thrones can fail the weak and blind.
And, though he hampers, sharing his fate,
Full down the pillars of a mighty State!"

You Haven't Tried Them.

Victim of debility, who is responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried Hostette 's Bitters.

Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It is easy to see from your condition that you haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Insomnia suffers, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely. But you can be brought round for all that.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters!

Friend, on whom fever and ague alternately blows hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? O, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the regulation medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pangs that now rack you.

You have never tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the nervines of the pharmacopœia. If they have done you no good, it is not your fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality, nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

For all the above named complaints the Bitters are absolute specifics.

HODGSON'S EMBROCATION

is for Sale in Allegheny City by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO.,
S. SIEBERT, Jr.,
BRILL, and Dealers generally. 7ths

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

BLACK SILKS

From $1 to $3 per yard.

Cheney Bro.'s Black Gros Grain Silk, $2 per yard, warranted all pure Silks, and not to crack or change color from wear.
26-inch Black Gros Grain French Silk at $2 per yard—a great bargain.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Colors—a complete assortment.
Extra fine quality Toulard Silks at $1 25 per yard.
Japanese Silks in Checks, Stripes and Plain Colors.
Fancy Dress Goods in all the New Designs.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK GOODS,

COMPRISING

Alpacas, Mohair Lustres,
Tamese Cloths, Bombazines,
Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Canton Cloths,
Grenadines,
Hernanis, etc.

White and Colored Linen for Shirts.
New Styles of French and English Chintzes, Percales and Ginghams.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Linen Suits, Lawn Suits,

Percale Suits, Poplin Suits,

CHILDREN'S SUITS,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between R. S. THOMPSON, ALEXANDER PHILLIPS and CYRUS MCCLUSKEY, under the title of R. S. THOMPSON & CO., was dissolved on Saturday last, the 20th day of May, by mutual consent. R. S. THOMPSON is authorized to settle all debts due and by the firm.

R. S. THOMPSON,
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS,
CYRUS MCCLUSKEY.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between S. TRAUERMAN & LORMAN, Dry Goods and Dealers in Cattle, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. S. Trauerman will settle up the firm's business. Persons having claims against said firm will please present their bills at once for payment, and parties knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle before the close of this month.

S. TRAUERMAN,
JAC. LOBMAN.

Allegheny City, May 8, 1871.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE.

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR,
PROPRIETOR.

Fifth Ave. House,
OPPOSITE NEW OPERA HOUSE,
ON
EUROPEAN PLAN.

The Best Accommodations.
The Largest Billiard Room in the State.
The Best Place in the City where Pure and Unadulterated Liquors can be obtained.

Cigar Emporium Unapproachable,

W. H. STROUP,
PROPRIETOR.

St. Clair Hotel,
Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.
GILMOUR & SONS, Proprietors.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, located in the center of the city, fronting the Battle Monument, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is near all the Public Buildings, and is convenient to all the Depots by the Street Cars, which pass the Hotel every five minutes from all directions. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN ELEGANT STYLE, with all the modern improvements, the Rooms are well Lighted and Furnished, with an eye to the comfort of its guests. The Building has a Mansard Roof, and has been Organized from the Pilgrim's Fire Escape, and the upper stories are reached by the Elevator. Baggage Cars as well as Hacks run in connection with the fair-famed "Eutaw House," that further comment is unnecessary.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
ARCH STREET ABOVE SEVENTH
PHILADELPHIA.
G. W. MULLIN.....A. G. MULLIN
Terms, $3 00 a Day.

The above Hotel, entirely new in all respects and newly and elegantly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.

G. W. MULLIN & BRO.,
PROPRIETORS.

JEWELRY.

HANDSOME GOLD CHAINS
FOR LADIES AND GENTS.
Fine Plated Ware,
STERLING SILVER WARE,
WATCHES,
Lazarus' Perfected Spectacles,
AT
ORR'S JEWELRY STORE,
114 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

THE LATEST STYLES
OF
LADIES' WATCHES
AND
FINE JEWELRY,
Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at
W. W. WATTLES',
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Streets.
An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.

AMERICAN
WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES.

Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.

THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.

This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Frodsham), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by

Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

These Are the Leading Prices
AT
EVANS'

[price table]

DEPARTMENT STORE,
NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

TRY HODGSONS EMBROCATION,
FOR RHEUMATISM.
T. S. HODGSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, McKeesport, Pa.
7ths

B. C. LEVI,
(Successor to Moorhead & Co.,)
STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office: No. 20 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
B. C. LEVI.

DRY GOODS.

AT
The People's Store,
In addition to a full and varied stock of
Silks, Shawls, Dress Material
AND
General Dry Goods
We are daily receiving the latest styles in
Sun Shades,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Hosiery,
Hankerchiefs,
Gloves,
Corsets,
Under Clothing,
Sewed Goods,
Scarfs,
Dress Furnishing
and Notions
Ad infinitum, all of which we offer at our usual
LOW PRICES
Inspection and Comparison Invited.
THE PEOPLE'S STORE,
Campbell,
Williamson
& Dick,
PROPRIETORS.
ONE PRICE.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tenth Ward Bank
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, MAY 22d, 1871,
No. 675 Penn Avenue,
Corner Seventeenth street,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

CAPITAL.....$125,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Foreign Exchanges bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe.

GOVERNMENT BONDS,

And other SECURITIES bought and sold. COLLECTIONS made on all the principal points of the United States, Europe and Canada.

WM. VARNUM.....President.
G. FRAETSCH.....Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas N. Miller, J. Ludewig Koethen,
Josiah Reamer, Nicholas Heil,
James McJunkin, J. Ziegler,
C. E. Marchand, R. Koenig,
Wm. Varnum.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Chartered in 1852

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and put at interest, compounded semi-annually, on the 1st of May and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCMINN, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Jos. S. Duncan, T. Rahm, R.

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF 1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

Having duly qualified as Trustees, we are prepared to receive subscriptions of the 7 per cents, and to deliver Bonds, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND

East End Gas Company Bonds

7 3-10 Interest,

Payable January and July. Fifteen years to run. For sale at

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24, 1871.

The upward movement in gold made no progress to-day. Holders, however, move confidently, in view of the shipments likely to take place during the early summer. The chief obstacle to the rise is the wagon apprehension that the Treasury may do something to depress the market. Its power, however, is, comparatively speaking, limited; and if it should not succeed in placing a considerable amount of its new bonds in Europe, the lower it keeps the price the greater the shipments will be.

—Government bonds have been without feature, prices ruling steady. In regard to the new loan there is nothing new to notice, the amount subscribed standing at about $60,000,000. The efforts of the Secretary to make every possible loan not only succeeded thus far in giving speculators an opportunity to advance prices at the Stock Exchange, but for the current of investments to have been turned, it has been into first-class railroad bonds rather than into the new United States five per cent. loan.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1882	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	111¾	111¾
Gold	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	98
Central Pacific Railroad	90
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—It is stated in positive terms that a radical change is about to be made in the management of the Erie Railway, and that a number of Pittsburgh men now in this city have combined for this purpose and for the total reorganization of the Erie Directory. Prominent officers of the great trunk lines are now in this city and hold several secret conferences within the past few days at the Grand Opera house. At those meetings Messrs. Scholl, Clark, and others of the Vanderbilt party were present. It is said that no doubt exists but all of railway interest to be seriously affected by the differences between the Erie management and the foreign owners of Erie shares, a number of capitalists and railroad men set to work as mediators, and after much consideration finally arranged a basis upon which both parties to the war have agreed to cease hostilities. Impending the change in the Erie Directorate, and the absolute restoration of confidence in its securities, it is claimed that the first good result of this arrangement will be that an extraordinary meeting of the Erie Directory will be held in a few days, when the report of the Executive Committee, which is recently appointed, will be submitted, and it is stated that the resignation of three, if not more, of the present Directory will be tendered.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 24, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.	4 P.M.
C. & N.	99½	99½	99¾	99½	99½	99½	99½
Del. Lack.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Pittsburgh	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Rock Island							
Ft. Wayne	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Mich. Cent.							
Lake Shore	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Illinois Cent.							
Chicago & Alton	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
C. & R. A.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Chi. & N. W.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Do. pref.							
Chi. & R. I.	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Do. pref.							
C. C. & I. C.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Do. pref.							
C. & I. C.	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Do. pref.							
C. & W. Indiana							
Do. pref.							
Fort Wayne	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Ohio & Miss.							
Ohio, S. & M.							
Do. pref.							
N. J. Central							
Do. pref.							
W. U. Tel.							
Quicksilver							
Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Wells, F. Ex.							
Adams Ex.							
American Ex.							
U. S. Ex.							
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	46¾
Catawissa preferred	40½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	9½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	57½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	53½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130½
Schuylkill Navigation	20¾
Reading	48¾

The decline recently in the price of Pennsylvania Railroad stock is attributed to the large number of allotment shares which are pressing on the market.

—A suit was brought in Brooklyn against the Directors of a bank which had failed to return $10,000 deposited by a firm who made the deposit in full faith of the solvency of the bank. The Directors are charged with having declared and paid a dividend when they knew the bank was in a perilous condition. A demurrer was put in to this complaint. The court overruled it and decided that the defendants were liable, and that the Directors of the bank in declaring and paying a dividend, in express terms asserted the solvency of the institution, and in a wholesome principle of law that "no one shall be at liberty to sow falsehood broadcast without being made responsible for the lose it causes." The decision is an important one and might be extended to include many like cases, for example where directors are induced by companies who know they are on the verge of a damaging exposure or of ruin.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 90 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871. }

REMARKS—We notice in our exchanges from all sections of the country that the prospect for a heavy crop of wheat was never more cheering at this season of the year, and should no disaster befall it, and it is safely housed, the granaries of the country will be filled to overflowing. This will be glad tidings to the great mass of the people who are consumers of flour. With a heavy stock on hand and an average new yield, flour can scarcely rule higher, but may recede a figure. The same life and activity observable in the markets last week is maintained. Dealers on every hand report an active demand, and as the stocks are full and low, the prices moderate, and terms easy, there is no reason why business men should not have "their hands full." Prices show but little change.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,345	3,760	9,105
Apples, bbls	262	443	705
Beans, sacks	101	74	175
Corn, sacks	1,616	1,806	3,422
Wheat, sacks	5,116	4,324	9,440
Barley, sacks	1	1,000	1,001
Rye, sacks	750	644	1,394
Oats, sacks	3,000	2,177	5,177
Butter, packages	371	970	1,341
Bacon, pieces	642	1,700	2,342
Bacon, lbs	4,000	5,300	9,300
Dried beef, pieces	40	77	117

The following are the wholesale rates obtained noted:

ASHES—Soda ash 40 per cent 4½@5c; 90 per do high test refined 4½@4¾c.

APPLES—Scarce and in demand; sales out prime russets at $7 00@8 00 per bbl. Inferior at lower figures. Receipts to-day, 443 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales are reported at 30@35c per gallon, as per quality; 1 gallon buckets $1 50 by 6 gallon.

BEANS, DRIED—We have no change to note in prices, but quote the market firm, with sales in a small way at $2 00@2 25 per bushel; sales for green.

BRAN—There is more demand, and prices have strengthened. We are reported sales at $17 50@18 per ton.

BUCKWHEAT—Sales are reported in a regular way at $2 25@2 50 per bushel. The market is not active.

BAGGING POWDER—There is quite an active demand, and we are reported sales as follows: 2-lb. hammer cans $ doz, $1 15; 3-lb cans, $1 35; 5-lb cans, $2; 8-lb cans, $3.

BUTTER—The supply is in excess of the demand, the market cold and hard to move, strictly good fresh roll bringing 16@17c @ lb. Receipts, 970 packages.

BEANS AND PEPPERMINT—Prices remain unchanged and trade reported moderately fair. We quote: Shoulders, plain, 10½c; sugar cured, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 13c; Chipped beef, 16c; Clear rib, 10c; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 16@17c; Sugar Cured Hams, Uncanvassed, 15½c; Breakfast Bacon for Pairs and the Canvassed, 16@17c; Beef in pickle, Mess Pork $20 00 @ bbl; Lard, city rendered, in tierces, 11½c; in buckets and kegs 12@12½c @ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sacks of Pennsylvania, at 90 cents per dozen; Philadelphia $5 50.

CORN MEAL—Demand limited, with sales in a small way at $1 25 @ bbl; 90c @ bushel.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Dealers are offering: Shoulders, 6@7c; sides, ribbed, 10@10½c; clear, 10½@11c; Breakfast, Lard packages, 11@11½c.

CANDLES—Sperm, 45c; star, full weight, 19c; short weight (16c) stearine 19c @ lb.

CANNED GOOD—Market firm with an upward tendency in prices. Sales of assorted brands in a jobbing way at 90@95c; small sales made from store at $1 00@1 05. Apples—prime quality scarce; would bring 85@90c @ gallon; common dull and hard to dispose of.

CHEESE—The market is quiet but active. We are reported sales of new cheese, No. 1, from first hands, at 14@15c; store do, 15@16c.

EGGS—The receipts are light and prices have an upward tendency. We quote good fresh eggs at 15@16c, some holders asking 17c @ dozen.

CANNED ARTICLES—The current rates were: Tomatoes, 2-lb cans $2 00@2 50 @ doz; 3 lb cans $3 00@3 50. Tomatoes and Corn, 2 lb cans $2 75@3 00. Winslow's Corn—$2 50@2 75 @ doz.

FEATHERS—Receipts since our last, 326 lbls. Prices are unchanged. Live geese, 60@65c @ lb; dressed do, 60@70c @ lb; mixed do, 40@45c @ lb; prime mixed, $2 20; in sacks $6 00; Palmetto, in barrels, $7 50; in sacks $6 00. The leading operators report sales of store and western feather: Choice spring wheat, $6 25@7 00; whiter wheat, $6 25@7 00; White wheat, $7 25; choice Minnesota $7 25; sales of sacked flour 25 to 50c lower. Receipts of flour for the week since our last were 564 barrels. Rye flour is in fair demand with sales at $5 00@5 25 @ barrel.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley since our last:

	Boats.	Bushels.
Wheat	656	Barley 274
Corn	815	Rye 134
Oats	1,287	
Total	2,758	3,110

The following are the ruling figures in the market: Wheat—red, $1 40@1 46; white, $1 50@1 56, with an upward tendency. Oats are held firmly, with a good demand. Corn is quiet but inclining to advance. Sales from first hands at 58@59c; from second hands or from store in a small way 60@62c; sales by car to arrive at 62c.

Rye is sold by the car load mixed to prime yellow at 90@95c. Peas—Nothing doing. Barley was for car corn for feeding purposes at 72@75c. Rye—We quote nominally at $1 00@1 05. Barley—Nothing doing; nominal; held at $1 50@1 60 @ bushel.

GROCERIES—Trade is reported very active, sugar particularly in demand.

SUGAR—H and E at 7½c; white honey 6½c; straight drips 6c; extra honey 6½c; lower grades nominal.

MOLASSES—Fancy Orleans, 70c; prime do, 65@66c; choice, 58c; A coffee, 53c; B coffee, 52½c; extra C 50c; C, 48c; New Sugar House, 45@50c.

RICE—Prices—There is a fair demand for New Orleans choice at 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Paper—Wrapping, 5@6c; straw, 2½@3c; rag, 5@6c.

SYRUPS—Orleans—The ruling rates are for good to prime, 60@65c; choice, 70c.

COFFEE—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18½c; good 18c; fair 17½@18c; ordinary 17c; roasted in papers 20@22c.

TEA—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 40; prime $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good $1 15; fair $1 00. Colong fancy $1 25; good $1 15; fair $1 00. English Breakfast $1 30@1 50.

TOBACCO—Sales of Cleveland white, at 32 25 ₩ bbl; Seaforth, at 32 50.

HEMP—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 14c @ lb.

MILL FEED—Market firm at $1 40@1 50 for bran and $1 45@1 85 ₩ cwt for middlings. Oat meal $7 @ bbl.

POTATOES—The supply is light; choice peach blows from store are held at $2 50@2 75 @ bushel; $1 25@1 50 per bushel; new continue to come in freely and sell up in the figures; Jersey sweets $5 @ bbl.

GREEN PEAS—Sell at $6 00@7 00 @ bbl from store.

SPRAWBERRIES—Command 10@15c @ quart by the case.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c @ lb; printing, straw, 1½@2c; wrapping, rag, 6@7c; wrapping, straw, 2½@3c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—Sales of Tennessee at 3½@3½c @ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales 3 lb cans $1 50; 5 lb $2 00; 1 lb $6 00 @ doz.

HAMS—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 6@6½c @ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c @ lb.

SALT—Sales in car load lots at $1 65.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is held at $2 20@2 25; clover and timothy not quotable.

POULTRY—The supply is light, and it will be sometime ere the spring brood of young chickens will be ready for the market. We quote spring at 9@10c @ lb.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $5 75 ₩ box; Babbitt's, Pyle's, Oakley's, Dobbin's and all kinds of domestics, 5c; resin, No. 1, 6c @ lb.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c @ lb.

TALLOW—We can report sales of city rendered at 8@8½c @ lb.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 35; 3 hoop, $3 65. Tubs, No. 1, 2 hoops, $6 50; No. 2, 3 hoops, $5 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $5 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOWS—We are reported sales of Muskingum, Ohio, willows at 8c @ lb; Kentucky do at 10c @ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 99c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified, 97½c; pure corn 91 @ bbl; 50 @ gal; old Monongahela whisky $4 @ gal, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE, } COMMERCIAL OFFICE, May 25, 1871. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a firm one, holders generally were demanding a slight advance in prices from the previous day's figures. The advantage of the market is still on the side of holders, who will be no doubt make good use of the same. The following are the latest figures:

CRUDE.

The closing figures were: Spot 19½c; May the; S. O. till July 19½c; B. O. till July 19c; S. O. all year 19c; E. O. all year 18½c.

SALES.

3,000 bbls S. O. till July.....19½c
2,000 bbls do do.....19½c
1,000 bbls S. O. till July.....19¾c
1,000 bbls do do.....19¾c
1,500 bbls B. O. till July.....19c
1,500 bbls each June, July and August, at Parker's Landing.....$4 95

REFINED.

The market was a fair one with a good inquiry. Buyers were shy and not inclined to purchase more than was required to meet current engagements. We quote nominally as follows: Spot, 25½c; May, 25½@25¾c; June, 26c; July, 25½c; July, August, and September, 26½c; B. O. till July, 25¾c.

SALES.

6,000 bbls, 1,000 June, 1,000 July.....26c
1,000 bbls, B O to October.....26c
3,000 bbls, 1,000 each June, July, and August.....26c
1,500 bbls, 500 each July, August and September.....26½c

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 24.—*The Herald* says: The market opened firm this morning with a fair inquiry, and 2,000 bbls sold. During the day prices appreciated considerably, and at the close sales were made at an advance of 1c per barrel. We quote the following:

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper road, regular.....$4 75
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....4 75
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....4 76
250 bbls upper road, spot.....4 79
1,000 bbls Rouseville, S. O. 60 days.....4 90
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 90 days.....4 90
500 bbls Rouseville, spot.....4 90
1,000 bbls Rouseville, seller's option.....4 90
500 bbls Rouseville, spot.....4 90
1,000 bbls lower road, seller's option.....4 75
1,000 bbls lower road, seller's 60 days.....4 75

NEW YORK, May 24.—Closing of the market on the 20th: Market strong; crude sold in spots at 19½c; sales 200 bbls at 14½c. Refined quoted at 26c; sales Central Mill, 1,000 bbls, seller's option, at 26c; Manhattan Consolidated, 500 bbls, seller's option, at 26c; Metropolitan Mill, 1,000 bbls, seller's option, at 26c; Manhattan Mill, 1,000 bbls, seller's option, at 26c; Consolidated Mill, 1,000 bbls, seller's option, at 26c; Philadelphia delivery: Some few large sales made to speculators at steady prices and market firm. Refined—Central Mill, May, 26c; 1,000 bbls; Manhattan, third white, June, at 25½c; 2,000 bbls; Metropolitan, 2,000 bbls each July and August, 26c; 1,000 bbls each July and August, seller's option, 26c; 5,000 bbls August 26c.

OIL CITY, May 24.—Market quiet, not much inquiry, but firm; a sale of 46 gravity, on cars, at Oil City, was made last evening at 4½ 75; ordinary is held at 4½; lower grades 4½@4¾; crude 19½@19¾ for S. O. 30 off Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, May 24.—Market very firm at 7½@8 4 72½.

ROUSEVILLE, May 24.—Market firm; sales at 4 90@4 95.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Market firm; S. W. 25½@ bbl; May, 25½c bid; June 25½@25¾c; July, August and September, 26c; cases 28c; crude 13½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 24.—Market quiet at $4 90@5 05.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Market firm; S. W. 25½@ bbl; May, 25½c bid; June 25½@25¾c; July, August and September, 26c; cases 28c; crude 13½c.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Market firm and active at $4 90@4 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 24.—Market quiet at $4 90@5 05.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Market firm; S. W. 25½@ bbl; May, 25½c bid; June 25½@25¾c; July, August and September, 26c; cases 28c; crude 13½c.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871. }

REMARKS—Since the weather has settled, and given token of continuing warm, wool growers have commenced to shear their flocks. As yet, however, but little wool has reached this market, small lots coming in daily, shipped from fatted market sheep. Leading dealers are of opinion that in the course of two or three weeks the market will fairly open, when lively times are anticipated. The country is bare of wool, nearly all the odd lots having been hunted up for the mills running. As prices are fair, it is supposed that growers will at once put their wool on the market. The following are the ruling prices in this market at present:

Common fleece, ₩ lb	40@42c
Combing fleece, ₩ lb	43@45c
Fine fleece, ₩ lb	45@46c
This washed fleece, ₩ lb	47@48c

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¼@111¾.

NEW YORK, May 24—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold weak in consequence of lower rates for sterling; opened at 111¾, declined to 111¼, and closed at 111¾. Loans were nine at from 1 to 2 per cent. Clearances $29,000,000. Exports to-day $250,000.

MONEY.

The money market continued to work with extreme ease, 2 per cent. being the ruling rate.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange firmer.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and without decided change. The offerings at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $3,250,000 at from 111.10 to 111.45; awards $2,500,000 at from 111.10 to 111.35; subscription to the new loan $114,000.

Coupons, 1867	114½	5-20s, 1867	113¾
5-20s, 1862	111¾	5-20s, 1868	113¾
5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	111¾
5-20s, 1865, old	111¾	6s, currency	115¼
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Southern State bonds are beginning to attract more attention and prices are gradually advancing. The market to-day was very firm for nothing on the list.

Missouris	95½	Virginias, new	66
Tennessee, old	71½	North Carolinas, old	37½
Tennessee, new	71½	North Carolinas, new	36½
Virginias, new	70		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened feverish and prices were irregular until after noon, when the market for the list improved, especially Rock Island, which was bought largely on a report that the Directors would declare a sudden upward turn and transactions were large. Rock Island closed at the highest point for the day, 107½, a gain of 1½ per cent. on both. Reading reached the highest point on record, 97½, and closed at 97¼. It is stated that the different cliques will bid the market up 1 or 2 per cent. higher, when shares will be another result. The market is beginning to assume the appearance of a brokers' market. At the close the market was dull.

N. Y. Telegraph	56½	Rock Island	107½
Quicksilver	40½	Reading	97¼
Marlporo	34	St. Paul	37½
Pacific Mail	40½	Do. pref.	67½
Adams Express	69½	Wabash	64
Wells Fargo Express	90	Fort Wayne	98½
Ameri'n Express	56	Fort Wayne	98½
Illinois Central	112½	Preferred	113¾
Pacific Mail	40½	Preferred	113¾
New York Central	99½	Preferred	113¾
New York Cent. Scrip	84½	Preferred	113¾
Erie	25½	Ohio and Mississippi	30
Preferred	54	Chesa. Col. and Ohio	80
Preferred	54	Chesa. and Quincy	115
Preferred	54	Chesa. and Quincy, 6's	85
Michigan Central	112½	Union Pacific	98
Cleveland and Pittsb.	113¾	Central Pacific Bonds	90½
Northwestern	84½		
Northwestern Pref'd	98½		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 24, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring firm but quiet at $6 62@6 50.

WHEAT—No 2 spring firm and 2c higher, closed steady at 91 @91¼ cash and June; this afternoon steady at 91 @90¾ cash.

CORN—No 2 mixed 1c higher, closed steady at 37½@37¾ cash and June; this afternoon steady at 37¾.

OATS—No 2 white higher; closed at 40@c.

RYE—No 1 steady at 83@84c.

BARLEY—No 2 in store nominal at 78c.

HOGS—Firm; Strong at 7 00@7 05.

CATTLE—Dull at $3 50@4 00.

SHEEP—Dull and weak.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton active and advanced; middling uplands 19¾c; Orleans 20c; sales 3,000 bales; net receipts 2,000 bales; gross 3,000 bales; futures 9@12 lower; sales 67,000 bales at 19 31@19 44 for June; 19 44@19 56 for July; 19 56@19 69 for August; 19 69@19 81 for September; 19 81@19 94 for October; 19 94@20 06 for November; 20 06@20 19 for December; 20 19@20 31 for January; 20 31@20 44 for February; 20 44@20 56 for March; 20 56@20 69 for April; 20 69@20 81 for May; 20 81@20 94 for June; 20 94@21 06 for July; 21 06@21 19 for August; 21 19@21 31 for September; 21 31@21 44 for October; 21 44@21 56 for November; 21 56@21 69 for December; 21 69@21 81 for January; 21 81@21 94 for February; 21 94@22 06 for March; 22 06@22 19 for April; 22 19@22 31 for May; 22 31@22 44 for June; 22 44@22 56 for July; 22 56@22 69 for August; 22 69@22 81 for September; 22 81@22 94 for October; 22 94@23 06 for November; 23 06@23 19 for December; 23 19@23 31 for January; 23 31@23 44 for February; 23 44@23 56 for March; 23 56@23 69 for April; 23 69@23 81 for May; 23 81@23 94 for June; 23 94@24 06 for July; 24 06@24 19 for August; 24 19@24 31 for September; 24 31@24 44 for October; 24 44@24 56 for November; 24 56@24 69 for December; 24 69@24 81 for January; 24 81@24 94 for February; 24 94@25 06 for March; 25 06@25 19 for April; 25 19@25 31 for May; 25 31@25 44 for June; 25 44@25 56 for July; 25 56@25 69 for August; 25 69@25 81 for September; 25 81@25 94 for October; 25 94@26 06 for November; 26 06@26 19 for December; 26 19@26 31 for January; 26 31@26 44 for February; 26 44@26 56 for March; 26 56@26 69 for April; 26 69@26 81 for May; 26 81@26 94 for June; 26 94@27 06 for July; 27 06@27 19 for August; 27 19@27 31 for September; 27 31@27 44 for October; 27 44@27 56 for November; 27 56@27 69 for December; 27 69@27 81 for January; 27 81@27 94 for February; 27 94@28 06 for March; 28 06@28 19 for April; 28 19@28 31 for May; 28 31@28 44 for June; 28 44@28 56 for July; 28 56@28 69 for August; 28 69@28 81 for September; 28 81@28 94 for October; 28 94@29 06 for November; 29 06@29 19 for December; 29 19@29 31 for January; 29 31@29 44 for February; 29 44@29 56 for March; 29 56@29 69 for April; 29 69@29 81 for May; 29 81@29 94 for June; 29 94@30 06 for July; 30 06@30 19 for August; 30 19@30 31 for September; 30 31@30 44 for October; 30 44@30 56 for November; 30 56@30 69 for December; 30 69@30 81 for January; 30 81@30 94 for February; 30 94@31 06 for March; 31 06@31 19 for April; 31 19@31 31 for May; 31 31@31 44 for June; 31 44@31 56 for July; 31 56@31 69 for August; 31 69@31 81 for September; 31 81@31 94 for October; 31 94@32 06 for November; 32 06@32 19 for December; 32 19@32 31 for January; 32 31@32 44 for February; 32 44@32 56 for March; 32 56@32 69 for April; 32 69@32 81 for May; 32 81@32 94 for June; 32 94@33 06 for July; 33 06@33 19 for August; 33 19@33 31 for September; 33 31@33 44 for October; 33 44@33 56 for November; 33 56@33 69 for December; 33 69@33 81 for January; 33 81@33 94 for February; 33 94@34 06 for March; 34 06@34 19 for April; 34 19@34 31 for May; 34 31@34 44 for June; 34 44@34 56 for July; 34 56@34 69 for August; 34 69@34 81 for September; 34 81@34 94 for October; 34 94@35 06 for November; 35 06@35 19 for December; 35 19@35 31 for January; 35 31@35 44 for February; 35 44@35 56 for March; 35 56@35 69 for April; 35 69@35 81 for May; 35 81@35 94 for June; 35 94@36 06 for July; 36 06@36 19 for August; 36 19@36 31 for September; 36 31@36 44 for October; 36 44@36 56 for November; 36 56@36 69 for December; 36 69@36 81 for January; 36 81@36 94 for February; 36 94@37 06 for March; 37 06@37 19 for April; 37 19@37 31 for May; 37 31@37 44 for June; 37 44@37 56 for July; 37 56@37 69 for August; 37 69@37 81 for September; 37 81@37 94 for October; 37 94@38 06 for November; 38 06@38 19 for December; 38 19@38 31 for January; 38 31@38 44 for February; 38 44@38 56 for March; 38 56@38 69 for April; 38 69@38 81 for May; 38 81@38 94 for June; 38 94@39 06 for July; 39 06@39 19 for August; 39 19@39 31 for September; 39 31@39 44 for October; 39 44@39 56 for November; 39 56@39 69 for December; 39 69@39 81 for January; 39 81@39 94 for February; 39 94@40 06 for March; 40 06@40 19 for April; 40 19@40 31 for May; 40 31@40 44 for June; 40 44@40 56 for July; 40 56@40 69 for August; 40 69@40 81 for September; 40 81@40 94 for October; 40 94@41 06 for November; 41 06@41 19 for December; 41 19@41 31 for January; 41 31@41 44 for February; 41 44@41 56 for March; 41 56@41 69 for April; 41 69@41 81 for May; 41 81@41 94 for June; 41 94@42 06 for July; 42 06@42 19 for August; 42 19@42 31 for September; 42 31@42 44 for October; 42 44@42 56 for November; 42 56@42 69 for December; 42 69@42 81 for January; 42 81@42 94 for February; 42 94@43 06 for March; 43 06@43 19 for April; 43 19@43 31 for May; 43 31@43 44 for June; 43 44@43 56 for July; 43 56@43 69 for August; 43 69@43 81 for September; 43 81@43 94 for October; 43 94@44 06 for November; 44 06@44 19 for December; 44 19@44 31 for January; 44 31@44 44 for February; 44 44@44 56 for March; 44 56@44 69 for April; 44 69@44 81 for May; 44 81@44 94 for June; 44 94@45 06 for July; 45 06@45 19 for August; 45 19@45 31 for September; 45 31@45 44 for October; 45 44@45 56 for November; 45 56@45 69 for December; 45 69@45 81 for January; 45 81@45 94 for February; 45 94@46 06 for March; 46 06@46 19 for April; 46 19@46 31 for May; 46 31@46 44 for June; 46 44@46 56 for July; 46 56@46 69 for August; 46 69@46 81 for September; 46 81@46 94 for October; 46 94@47 06 for November; 47 06@47 19 for December; 47 19@47 31 for January; 47 31@47 44 for February; 47 44@47 56 for March; 47 56@47 69 for April; 47 69@47 81 for May; 47 81@47 94 for June; 47 94@48 06 for July; 48 06@48 19 for August; 48 19@48 31 for September; 48 31@48 44 for October; 48 44@48 56 for November; 48 56@48 69 for December; 48 69@48 81 for January; 48 81@48 94 for February; 48 94@49 06 for March; 49 06@49 19 for April; 49 19@49 31 for May; 49 31@49 44 for June; 49 44@49 56 for July; 49 56@49 69 for August; 49 69@49 81 for September; 49 81@49 94 for October; 49 94@50 06 for November; 50 06@50 19 for December; 50 19@50 31 for January; 50 31@50 44 for February; 50 44@50 56 for March; 50 56@50 69 for April; 50 69@50 81 for May; 50 81@50 94 for June; 50 94@51 06 for July; 51 06@51 19 for August; 51 19@51 31 for September; 51 31@51 44 for October; 51 44@51 56 for November; 51 56@51 69 for December; 51 69@51 81 for January; 51 81@51 94 for February; 51 94@52 06 for March; 52 06@52 19 for April; 52 19@52 31 for May; 52 31@52 44 for June; 52 44@52 56 for July; 52 56@52 69 for August; 52 69@52 81 for September; 52 81@52 94 for October; 52 94@53 06 for November; 53 06@53 19 for December; 53 19@53 31 for January; 53 31@53 44 for February; 53 44@53 56 for March; 53 56@53 69 for April; 53 69@53 81 for May; 53 81@53 94 for June; 53 94@54 06 for July; 54 06@54 19 for August; 54 19@54 31 for September; 54 31@54 44 for October; 54 44@54 56 for November; 54 56@54 69 for December; 54 69@54 81 for January; 54 81@54 94 for February; 54 94@55 06 for March; 55 06@55 19 for April; 55 19@55 31 for May; 55 31@55 44 for June; 55 44@55 56 for July; 55 56@55 69 for August; 55 69@55 81 for September; 55 81@55 94 for October; 55 94@56 06 for November; 56 06@56 19 for December; 56 19@56 31 for January; 56 31@56 44 for February; 56 44@56 56 for March; 56 56@56 69 for April; 56 69@56 81 for May; 56 81@56 94 for June; 56 94@57 06 for July; 57 06@57 19 for August; 57 19@57 31 for September; 57 31@57 44 for October; 57 44@57 56 for November; 57 56@57 69 for December; 57 69@57 81 for January; 57 81@57 94 for February; 57 94@58 06 for March; 58 06@58 19 for April; 58 19@58 31 for May; 58 31@58 44 for June; 58 44@58 56 for July; 58 56@58 69 for August; 58 69@58 81 for September; 58 81@58 94 for October; 58 94@59 06 for November; 59 06@59 19 for December; 59 19@59 31 for January; 59 31@59 44 for February; 59 44@59 56 for March; 59 56@59 69 for April; 59 69@59 81 for May; 59 81@59 94 for June; 59 94@60 06 for July; 60 06@60 19 for August; 60 19@60 31 for September; 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THE VERY LATEST.

THE TREATY.

The Democrats Protest Against It.

No Amendments Yet Adopted—No Vote Reached at a Late Hour this Morning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1871.

The Democrats held a caucus to determine what party course it was best to adopt on the treaty. Like all their caucuses lately, it amounted to nothing, practically. They only committed to go on the record as protesting against the treaty, if they could get succeed in amending it. It is understood that Bayard and Vickers will adhere to their original resolution of voting for the ratification of the treaty in its present shape. Kelly is now speaking, and it is stated he will be followed by other Democratic Senators, all in favor of amendments. Several amendments have been voted on to-night, but none have developed strength enough to name, although it is reported some of those votes have been very close. If the treaty is ratified it will be late in very late hour.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Proceedings of the General Assemblies at Chicago and Huntsville, Alabama.

CHICAGO, May 24.—In the afternoon session of the Presbyterian Assembly, the report of the Committee on Correspondence was read, modified and adopted. Delegates to correspond with bodies were appointed: To the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, General Assembly of the Established Church in Scotland, and Synod of the United Presbyterian Church in Great Britain and Ireland, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D., Rev. James B. Dunn, Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Rev. James Allison, D.D., E. S. Wells, Esq., Hon. T. H. Bevin; to the General Assembly of Canada Presbyterian Church and Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, Rev. Jno. Hall, D. D., Rev. Barta C. Meriam, Hon. John Hill; General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, Rev. Joseph G. Monfort, D. D., Rev. John Parke, D. D., Hon. Jas. Forlonck, Hon. H. W. Williams, of Pittsburgh; General Assembly of the Welch Calvinistic Methodists, Rev. Jno. E. Thomas, Hon. L. Reese; General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States of America, Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, D. D., Hon. Isaac Sterritz; Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the lower Provinces of British North America, and Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the lower provinces, to correspond with the Assembly and, which meets at St. Johns next month, Rev. James R. Dunn, Rev. Charles S. Durfee, Reuben Crooke, Esq.; to the Congregational Home Missionary Church in America, Rev. Alexander Reed, D.D., Rev. Alfred Nevins, D.D.; to the Annual Conference of the Congregational Churches of Maine, Rev. Ira C. Tyson, C. M. McPherson; to the General Conference of the Congregational Churches of Canada, Rev. Dr. Vincent, Rev. D. Torrey, D.D.; to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. McKee, Rev. C. Nichols, D.D.; to the Presbyterian and Congregational Conventions of Wisconsin, Rev. Isaac E. Carey, Rev. P. S. Vanbrunt.

In the evening a popular meeting was held in the First Church, on behalf of Home Missions and church erection. The audience was very large, crowding the church to its utmost capacity. Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, presided. Addresses ranging in length from ten to fifteen minutes each were made by Rev. P. A. Noble, Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D.D., Rev. J. J. Kelly, D. D., Rev. Dr. Hall, and Rev. Dr. Flora a. To-morrow the Assembly resolves itself into an excursion to Lake Michigan, and after a hearting the report on ministerial relief was postponed to hear delegates from foreign bodies, who were invited to take seats in the Assembly. Dr. Fisher, of the United Presbyterian Church of Great Britain, addressed the Assembly in congratulatory terms on the occasion of the Presbyterian Union lately consummated in America. He alluded in the enthusiasm of the church as exemplified in the wondrous memorial fund of over seven million dollars as eloquent in its simplicity. He alluded to the remarks on the reunion of Presbyterian bodies in America contained in Assembly's address, and presented the same general aspects.

The Moderator, on behalf of the Assembly, extended to the delegates the right of fraternity address, and presented the same general aspects.

Rev. Thos. L. Williams and his co-delegate, Rev. Jno. Davis, then addressed the Assembly, stating that the chief difficulty of union with Presbyterians was language, which, however, was easily overcome. Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor, D. D., delegate from the Reformed Presbyterian or United States, representing four Synods, thirty Presbyteries and five hundred congregations with fifty thousand communicants, addressed the Assembly on Sabbath school children, also spoke. The Moderator replied, tending the acknowledgements of the Assembly, and the Assembly adjourned, and were to-morrow to the Reformed Church. The hour for adjournment had now arrived, but on motion of Governor Phillips, the session was continued one hour longer, in order that visiting delegates might be heard. Rev. Joel Swartz, Moderator of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. H. McVicker, of the Canada Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Hall, of the United Presbyterian Church in America, then each in turn addressed the Assembly, and were responded to in an appropriate manner by the Moderator. The Assembly then adjourned until Friday morning.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—The Louisville *Courier-Journal's* special from Huntsville, Alabama, says: In the Presbyterian General Assembly the report of the Committee on Education was adopted. Rev. D. Wells, D.D., was appointed delegate to the Synod of Jones alternate, to bear the fraternal salutation of this Assembly to the Old School Synod of Missouri at its next meeting. The report of the committee on Publication, and several reports of the Committee on Bills and Overtures were considered, but the chief interest of the day was concentrated on the report of the committee on investigation, appointed at several days' session at the request of Rev. Drs. Wilson and Woodrow, President and Professor of the Committee of Examination, Dr. Woodrow spoke two hours and was extemporaneous, better against Rev. Edwin Cater and others, critically reviewed the action of the Assembly in the appeal to the Assembly to protect his good name. The speeches produced decided effect. No action was reached. A meeting was held to-night in behalf of Statonization.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD SUIT.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 24.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day judgment was rendered against Leavenworth county for nearly $8,000, on bonds issued to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. The Court declined to decide the question of the constitutionality of the issues pending the decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas, but said that judgment was made would hold that the bonds issued to railroads are valid.

THE LEXINGTON AND BIG SANDY.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad subscribed twenty-six hundred thousand dollars to the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, which makes the amount subscribed sufficient to complete the road, and the friends confidently predict that that trains will be running in it next year.

WESTERN MARYLAND EXTENSION.

[From the Baltimore American.]

This company will organize in a few days, and there are strong evidences that the road will be put under contract at no distant day. The New York capitalists, Aspinwall, Hatch, Winslow and others, who, under the name of the Consolidated Coal Company, own such an immense extent of valuable coal property near Cumberland, have subscribed for the stocks they promptly subscribed $1,000,000 of the stock. These gentlemen have recently had the country from Williamsport and Hagerstown explored, and have found a route with easier grades and much less tunneling than the proposed Taylor survey. It is by a route, which possesses many advantages over the Taylor route, and will insure a much larger amount of local travel. The connection between the two Maryland coal trade has taken since the strike in Pennsylvania, and the great increase in business which experience has shown that coal transportation affords, will doubtless insure the completion of this road.

JAMAICA.

Hayties Affairs—City of St. Pierre in a State of Siege—Advices from Trinidad—Great Catholic Revival.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 24.—A proclamation has been issued compelling the enlistment of all Haytiens between the ages of eighteen and sixty.

Dates from St. Kitts to the 16th announce that the telegraph cable expedition will sail for Antigua the coming week.

Martinique dispatches to the 16th announce that the Governor has gone to Havre, and that the city of St. Pierre has been declared in a state of siege.

Advices from Trinidad to the 6th have been received. A great Catholic revival is now in progress. The image of the Virgin at Saquna, according to statements, had given evidence of supernatural power and has been carried in procession. Hundreds of people were making pilgrimages to the image.

There is news from Venezuela by the Orinoco. Complications had taken place with the British authorities relative to the boundaries of British Guinea and the claims to the gold mines in the interior.

ANTIGUA, via KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 24.—The steamer Montigo seized a quantity of coal imported into the Dutch Navigation company and landed three hundred men within five miles of Panama. The Bogota Congress has adjourned sine die. Commissioners, made an effort, which proved unsuccessful, to arrange a peace. Herran, chief of the insurgents, has had interviews with the Premier Carreras, on board the Montijo, but they could come to no agreement. The Montijo subsequently left for an unknown destination. There is great excitement in Panama, and cannon are now placed in the streets.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

James Brown, aged twenty-three, was drowned while bathing at Indianapolis yesterday.

Jem Mace, the pugilist, arrived in Chicago yesterday morning and viewed the pictures in the rogue's gallery. He leaves for Milwaukee to-day.

The steamer City of Corinne was successfully launched at Corinne, Utah, yesterday.

Generals Phil. Sheridan and J. W. Forsythe, who have been absent in Europe since last summer, arrived at Chicago yesterday morning.

Alfred Ziegenmeyer, accused of the murder of Wm. Gumbleton in November last, and recently extradited from Germany and brought to Chicago, was arraigned before the Criminal Court yesterday, August 4th next for the murder of Gumbleton's name to two drafts, one for $1,800 on the Fourth National Bank of New York, and the other for $200 on the National Bank of Commerce of Chicago. Ziegenmeyer plead not guilty to the first charge, and guilty to the two others.

Judge Graves, of the Fayette County, Kentucky, Court, yesterday held Levi Hart in $2,000 bail on a charge of Ku-Kluxing a negro boy.

At a meeting of the miners of the Lehigh region, held at Mauch Chunk yesterday, it was resolved to accept nothing but the basis of 1868. The following places voted to remain on the operators' terms: Kelley, Buck Mountain, Upper Lehigh and Woodside.

Thirteen business houses in Wellsville, Allegany county, N. Y., were burned yesterday. Loss $40,000.

The Grand Temple of Honor of Indiana held its annual meeting in Evansville Tuesday and yesterday.

A hotel stable with three fine horses, a hardware store and drug store in London, Ont., were burned yesterday. Loss $7,000, insurance $3,000.

S. R. Myers & Co.'s furniture establishment in Evansville, Ind., was damaged by fire to the extent of several thousand dollars yesterday.

A bridge over the canal in Cleveland broke down yesterday, and a man driving across at the time received fatal injuries.

POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI, MAY 24.—A movement is on foot in Covington to start a Republican campaign paper with a circulation throughout the State next fall. The Republican State Executive Committee of Kentucky have a meeting in Frankfort next Wednesday evening.

Bufalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, May 24.—Cattle dispressed and prices for better than last week's; and sales were active at last week's prices for Western steers, ranging from 1,000 to 1,277 lbs. at $6 Rockaday [illegible] to $6 75 for 1,150 lbs; $6 50 for 1,100 lbs; $6 25 for 1,100 lbs; $6 00 for 1,200 lbs; $5 75 for 1,100 lbs; $5 50 for 1,100 lbs; $5 25 for 1,100 lbs; $5 00 for 1,100 lbs; $4 75 for 1,100 lbs; $4 50 for 1,100 lbs; $4 25 for 1,100 lbs; $4 00 for 1,100 lbs; $3 75 for 1,100 lbs; $3 50 for 1,100 lbs; $3 25 for 1,100 lbs; $3 00 for 1,100 lbs; $2 75 for 1,100 lbs; $2 50 for 1,100 lbs; $2 25 for 1,100 lbs; $2 00 for 1,100 lbs; $1 75 for 1,100 lbs; $1 50 for 1,100 lbs; $1 25 for 1,100 lbs; $1 00 for 1,100 lbs; $0 75 for 1,100 lbs; $0 50 for 1,100 lbs; $0 25 for 1,100 lbs; $0 00 for 1,100 lbs; $0 00 for 1,100 lbs; $0 00